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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/574,332	03/31/2006	Daniel Burri	SSM551US	5883
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RATNERPRESTIA			BANH, DAVID H	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/574,332	Applicant(s) BURRI ET AL.
	Examiner DAVID BANH	Art Unit 2854

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 April 2009.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 17-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 17-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 17-36 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 17-33, 35 and 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Stiel (US Patent 6,543,355).

For claims 17 and 36: Stiel teaches a rotation body 34 for a printing machine (see column 2, lines 1-10), comprising a stator 39 including at least one stator winding 41 and a rotor 37 including at least one permanent magnet 38, the rotor extending from a first bearing 42 to a second 42 (see Fig. 4, bearings 42 are spaced on the left and right ends of the rotor and the rotor extends between them for the entire length) and the at least one magnet 38 (see Fig. 4, being a plurality of magnets) provided over substantially all of the area along the longitudinal axis of the rotor 37 between the first and second bearings 42 (see Fig. 4, the magnets are provided all along the longitudinal axis of the rotor 37) and wherein current flowing through the stator winding 41 acts with at least one permanent magnet 38 and generates a torque acting on the rotor (column 3, lines 5-20, the electromagnets are controllable and a current passing through them

will impart a magnetic field which will result in a force on the permanent magnets **38** of the rotor **37**).

For claim 18: Stiel teaches the rotation body of claim 17 wherein at least two stator windings are provided at axially offset points on the stator (see Fig. 4, a plurality of electromagnets **41**, each being a winding on the stator **39**, are shown, displaced along the axis of the stator **39**).

For claim 19: Stiel teaches the rotation body of claim 17 wherein the at least one stator winding generates a magnetic field for driving the rotor over at least half of an axial length of the rotor (the magnetic field generated by a stator extends outward indefinitely, thus it imparts force onto all of the magnets on the rotor, which exist over the entire axial length of the rotor).

For claim 20: Stiel teaches the rotation body of claim 17 wherein the at least one stator winding is distributed over approximately an entire axial length of the stator (column 3, lines 15-20, and Fig. 4, while stator windings being electromagnets are not shown over the entire length of the stator, it is taught here that more electromagnets may be used and the magnets, being spaced in the axial direction, could be increased to generally cover the entire length of the stator).

For claim 21: Stiel teaches the rotation body of claim 17 wherein the at least one stator winding is distributed on an outer surface of the stator (see Fig. 4, the stator winding, being the electromagnet is on the outer surface of the stator).

For claim 22: Stiel teaches the rotation body of claim 17 wherein the rotor is a cylinder shell (see Fig. 4, the rotor is a cylinder shell around the stator).

For claim 23: Stiel teaches the rotation body of claim 17 wherein the rotor is a cylinder body (see Fig. 4, the rotor is clearly a cylinder body) comprising a blind hole (see Fig. 4, the rotor has a hole wherein the stator fits).

For claim 24: Stiel teaches the rotation body of claim 17 wherein one of the bearings **42** extends from rotor **37** to stator **39** (see Fig. 4).

For claim 25: Stiel teaches the rotation body of claim 17 wherein a cylinder body is supported on the rotor and fixed thereto by a non-positive frictional lock (see column 3, lines 30-35, wherein the stator and roller are the shaft for a roller **34** and column 4, lines 15-22, and lines 24-30, wherein the tube for the rotor shell is specifically a roller support tube, and a friction locks the roller to the rotor).

For claim 26: Stiel teaches the rotation body of claim 17 wherein a cooling system is provided for a part of the stator (column 4, lines 5-10, coolant can flow through the stator).

For claim 27: Stiel teaches the rotation body of claim 17 wherein the magnets are rod magnets (see Fig. 4, the magnets **38** appear as bar shaped which would be rods).

For claim 28: Stiel teaches the rotation body of claim 17 wherein the permanent magnet is provided on a rotor casing inner surface (see Fig. 4, the magnet is on the interior surface of the rotor).

For claims 29 and 35: Stiel teaches the rotation body of claim 17 wherein the rotor supports a printing blanket, form, plate, rubber, cutting, inking or dampening cylinder or roller (Stiel teaches in column 1, lines 30-50 that the rotor is for driving a

cylinder for a printing press, and every type of cylinder for a printing press is an option in this claim).

For claim 30: Stiel teaches the rotation body of claim 17. The further limitations of claim 30 are intended use limitations and do not have patentable weight in further limiting the rotation body and rotor of claim 17.

For claim 31: Stiel teaches the rotation body of claim 17 wherein the rotor is to be used in a printing machine drive (see column 1, lines 30-35).

For claim 32: Stiel teaches the rotation body of claim 17 further comprising a device configured to control the voltage, current or frequency of current in the stator winding (column 3, lines 15-16, the electromagnets **41** being the stator windings are controllable, thus an apparatus controls one of above qualities in the magnet).

For claim 33: Stiel teaches the rotation body of claim 31 further comprising an angle sensor for measuring a rotary position of the rotor (column 2, lines 39-55, sensors **21, 24** is arranged to determine the angle of the roller and rotor).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Stiel (US Patent 6,543,355) in view of Puschnerat (US Patent 5,950,538).

Stiel teaches all of the limitations of claim 34 as found in the parent claim 17.

Stiel does not teach a rotation machine to comprise the rotation body taught by claim 17 in addition to rubber blanket cylinders, counter printing cylinders and plate cylinders coupled in pairs with the rubber blanket cylinders wherein each cylinder is driven by one of more cylinders including the rotation body. However, Puscherat teaches transfer cylinders that are blanket cylinders (column 1, line 22) and counter pressure cylinders (column 1, lines 24-25), the cylinders together forming printing locations (column 3, lines 20-28), plate cylinders (column 3 lines 29-30) which are coupled in pairs with blanket cylinders (column 3, lines 34-36) and are driven by a common drive (column 2, lines 1-16). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to modify Puschnerat by adding the rotation bodies taught by Stiel for the purpose of serving as drives to actuate the plate, blanket and pressure cylinders.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DAVID BANH whose telephone number is (571)270-3851. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 9:30AM-8PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Judy Nguyen can be reached on (571)272-2258. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2854

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DHB

/Judy Nguyen/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2854